

PEKING REVIEW

24

June 14, 1974

北
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周
報

**Strengthen the Ranks of
Marxist Theorists**

**The Great Proletarian Cultural
Revolution Is Fine**

—Workers, peasants and soldiers criticize Lin Biao and
Confucius

**New Storm of Patriotic Student
Movement in Phnom Penh**

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R.S.V.N. Provisional Revolutionary Government Enters Its Sixth Year

ON the advent on June 6 of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the glorious festival of the south Vietnamese people, Chinese leaders Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai sent a message of the warmest congratulations to R.S.V.N. leaders President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat. The message reads:

"The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam was born amidst the flames of revolution and is the sole authentic representative of the south Vietnamese people. Its establishment marked a new stage in the south Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle. In the past five years, the south Vietnamese people, fighting bravely under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, have won great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation; and continuing to display a staunch revolutionary spirit in the new post-war period, they have achieved many new successes in the cause of defending the fruits of the revolution and in consolidating and building the liberated areas. All the Chinese people heartily rejoice at these achievements."

Referring to the actions of the Saigon authorities and the United States in undermining the Paris agreement, the message says: "The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the correct stand and reasonable proposals of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam for the strict implementation of the Paris

agreement. We are convinced that the heroic south Vietnamese people will certainly surmount all obstacles and difficulties and march forward with giant strides along the road of victory."

An editorial in the June 6 *Ren-min Ribao* congratulated the south Vietnamese people. It said: "The present situation in Indochina continues to develop in a direction favourable to the people. The south Vietnamese people are marching from victory to victory. We are convinced that no matter how tortuous and complex the road of advance may be, the south Vietnamese people, who have long been tempered in revolutionary war, will certainly overcome all difficulties and obstacles and win new and greater victories so long as they strengthen their unity and persist in struggle."

Celebrations in "the Same Family." The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. In his meeting with Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh of the R.S.V.N. Provisional Revolutionary Government at the end of 1972, Chairman Mao Tse-tung said: "We are of the same family!" The celebrations that took place in Peking during the south Vietnamese people's festival demonstrated this spirit of "the same family."

On the evening of June 4, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Viet Nam Friendship Association gave a reception warmly celebrating the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government. A two-week photo exhibition jointly sponsored by the two associations reflects the heroic south Vietnamese people's

splendid victories in the military, political and diplomatic fields and in consolidating and developing the liberated areas. The photos displayed record the kith and kin sentiments between the people in south Viet Nam and their compatriots in the north, show the south Vietnamese people's militant solidarity with other Indochinese peoples and eulogize the great and indestructible friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese people.

Following his film reception on June 5, R.S.V.N. Ambassador to China Nguyen Van Quang gave a grand reception the following evening to mark the occasion. Among those attending the reception were Chinese Party and state leaders Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien and Chen Hsi-lien; and leading members of departments under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, of government departments, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang and Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei spoke at the reception.

The Ambassador said: "Since the signing of the Paris agreement, the south Vietnamese people have been hard at work to heal the war wounds, build up the liberated areas in all fields and strictly carry out and fully implement the Paris agreement." He pointed out: "Recently, the Saigon administration, instigated by the United States, has arbitrarily and indefinitely broken off the consultative conference between the two south Vietnamese parties and sabotaged the activities of the two-party joint military commission and the four-party joint military teams, making the situation in the south all the more serious."

In conclusion, the Ambassador said: Fortified by their own iron-

firm determination, having the unconditional support of the more than 20 million blood compatriots in the north, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Cambodian and Lao peoples and enjoying the ever growing sympathy and support of the Chinese people and friends on the five continents, the south Vietnamese people will surely achieve the goal of building a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and prosperous south Viet Nam and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei in his speech praised the south Vietnamese people for their achievements in all fields of work. He pointed out that the actions of the United States and the Saigon administration in violating and sabotaging the Paris agreement had been strongly condemned by the Vietnamese people and the people throughout the world. He said that the Chinese people firmly support the correct stand of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in strictly implementing the Paris agreement, and firmly support the reasonable six-point proposal put forward by the R.S.V.N. Provisional Revolutionary Government to resolve south Viet Nam's internal problems.

The Chinese Foreign Minister declared that the Chinese people, following Chairman Mao's teachings, will continue to fulfil their internationalist duty and firmly support the Vietnamese people's just struggle till complete victory is won.

More Consolidated and Prosperous. Since the signing of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam in January last year, the liberated areas in south Viet Nam have achieved many new successes in defending that agreement, developing the revolutionary forces and carrying out production and construction. Today, with the celebration of the 5th anniversary of the founding of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, the south Viet Nam liberated areas have become more consolidated and prosperous. Enjoying very high prestige in the

international arena, the Provisional Revolutionary Government has established diplomatic relations with 40 countries. Although the bellicose Nguyen Van Thieu clique, unreconciled to its defeat, continues to be stubborn and make trouble, it will lift a rock only to crush its own feet.

Statement of Chinese Athletic Association

The Athletic Association of the People's Republic of China issued a statement on June 8.

It said: For a long time, the people and sportsmen of various countries of the world have strongly demanded friendly exchanges with the people and sportsmen of China. Sports organizations of many countries have repeatedly brought before a number of international sports organizations the just proposition of expelling the Chiang Kai-shek clique and restoring to the sports organizations of the People's Republic of China their legitimate seats. Since the Council of the Asian Games Federation adopted the decision on the expulsion of the so-called national sports organization of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and the confirmation of the All-China Sports Federation's legitimate seat, a number of international sports organizations have rejected the illegal applications of the Chiang-Kai-shek clique and passed resolutions on the acceptance of the sports organizations of the People's Republic of China as affiliated member associations.

The statement pointed out: Playing the bully in international athletics, a few leaders of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (I.A.A.F.) have to this day obdurately clung to the erroneous stand of "two Chinas" and "one China, one Taiwan" in disregard of the strong opposition shown by most of its member associations. Recently, they manipulated the I.A.A.F. Council and appointed a "sub-committee" to "examine" the so-called China problem, and went so far as to ask the Chiang Kai-shek clique, long spurned by the Chinese people,

to send people to attend the "sub-committee" meeting. Obviously, this act by a few I.A.A.F. leaders is aimed solely at confusing public opinion in an attempt to continue to connive at the Chiang Kai-shek clique's illegal usurpation of the legitimate seat of the Chinese sports organization. This must be resolutely exposed.

The statement said: As is known to all, there is only one China in the world, that is, the People's Republic of China. Taiwan is a province of China and an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China. "Only the Athletic Association of the People's Republic of China is entitled to represent China in the I.A.A.F. As regards the participation of athletes of Taiwan Province in competitions, this is purely an internal affair of the Chinese Athletic Association, which the I.A.A.F. absolutely has no right to 'examine.' Under the signboard of 'examine,' a few leaders of the I.A.A.F. want to have meeting with the so-called athletic organization of the Chiang Kai-shek clique; this is a flagrant trick of creating 'two Chinas' and 'one China, one Taiwan.' This is a crude interference in China's internal affairs, which the Chinese people and sportsmen absolutely cannot tolerate and which the people and sportsmen of other countries resolutely oppose."

The statement said: Our national sports organizations have always shown concern for sportsmen of Taiwan Province. We reiterate that athletes of Taiwan Province, like those of the other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of China, are entitled to take part in national competitions and be selected as members of the team representing China in international sports competitions. The issues between us and our compatriots of Taiwan Province are the Chinese people's internal affair which should be settled by the Chinese people themselves and in which no international organization whatsoever has the right to intervene.

In conclusion, the statement said: "We would like to advise the few leaders of the I.A.A.F. to face the

(Continued on p. 11.)

Strengthen the Ranks of Marxist Theorists

THE experience of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the practice of struggle in the deepening movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have enabled us to gain a clearer understanding of the importance of strengthening the ranks of Marxist theorists.

Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is a political and ideological struggle in the superstructure through which Marxism will triumph over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. In this struggle, the whole Party and people still have to exert the greatest effort before Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius can be penetratingly criticized and thoroughly repudiated, and Marxism can dominate all spheres of the superstructure, including philosophy, history, education, literature, art and jurisprudence. In order to meet the needs of this struggle on the political and ideological fronts and continue the revolution in the superstructure and carry it through to the end, strengthening the Party's theoretical building and reinforcing the ranks of Marxist theorists have become an important question which must not be overlooked and efforts must be made to solve it.

The work in the field of theory is an important part of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. To carry out Marxist theoretical work means to use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to criticize revisionism, social-imperialism and the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and all other reactionary and declining classes, and criticize idealism and metaphysics; it means to make a serious study of history and present conditions, correctly interpret in theory the practical problems arising from the revolutionary struggle, and scientifically sum up the experience of historical and present-day class struggle. This is a matter of great importance for upholding Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration, and achieving still better results in socialist revolution and construction. Chairman Mao long ago pointed out: "It is absolutely necessary to raise the Marxist-Leninist theoretical level of the whole Party, for Marxism-Leninism alone is the compass which can guide the Chinese revolution to victory." It is precisely for this reason that our Party has always attached great importance to the Party's theoretical building and paid attention to building up and strengthening the ranks of theorists in the service of the Party's political and ideological struggles.

Marxist theory was born and has developed in struggle. And the ranks of Marxist theorists, too, can

be built up and strengthened only in struggle. The struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a powerful impetus to the development of theoretical work and at the same time provides the best school for training theorists. The several-month-old struggle in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius has achieved more than what many colleges of liberal arts combined can do as far as extensiveness in studying Marxist theory and history and in improving the understanding of the law governing class struggle in ancient times and at present is concerned. The masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals conscientiously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, keep in close touch with reality and dig into problems on hand, keep studying, criticizing and studying again and criticizing again, in order to deepen the criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and to acquire a clear understanding of the major issues of right and wrong in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Many comrades have earnestly studied Marxist philosophy, political economy and the theory of scientific socialism, restudied Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, repeatedly studied the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, studied how to correctly distinguish and handle the two different types of contradictions (contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people — *tr.*) and studied the historical experience in the struggles between the two lines and Chairman Mao's many important statements on criticizing Confucius during the new-democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. In the process, they have gradually raised their Marxist theoretical level and become more conscious of the importance of theory. This has laid a solid foundation and opened up broad prospects for expanding the ranks of Marxist theorists.

The theorists are an army on the political and ideological fronts, an army that fights the class enemy politically and ideologically. We must train a combat-worthy contingent of theorists in the course of practical struggle. To read and study seriously while participating in practical struggle, that is, to learn warfare through warfare, should be our main method in training theorists. Theorists trained in this way, and in this way alone, are capable of profoundly and scientifically criticizing modern revisionism and all other reactionary ideologies that stand for capitalist restoration, really taking the ideological strongholds of the enemy by storm and continuously winning new victories in the revolution in the superstructure, including all spheres

of culture. Only theorists trained in this way are capable of promoting "the concrete, historical unity of the subjective and the objective, of theory and practice, of knowing and doing," and adept in raising the practical experience gained in the three great revolutionary movements—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment—to theoretical knowledge, and then returning this knowledge to social practice to be tested, enriched and developed.

It is necessary to make energetic efforts on all fronts to train worker-peasant-soldier theorists who are not divorced from production. It is also necessary to build up a contingent of professional theorists who keep in close contact with practical struggle, and help them integrate with the worker-peasant-soldier theorists so as to greatly raise the fighting capacity of our ranks of theorists as a whole.

The work in the field of theory is arduous; it calls for serious study, painstaking research and prolonged perseverance. Study covers many aspects, of which the first and foremost is to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought seriously so that we can grasp and use this sharp proletarian ideological weapon. Without Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as our guide, it would be impossible to defeat the bourgeoisie and revisionism and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The revolution in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, involves numerous tasks. Whether we can accomplish them well depends on our Marxist theoretical level and our ability to apply Marxist theory in solving practical problems. "It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it. If you can apply the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint in elucidating one or two practical

problems, you should be commended and credited with some achievement. The more problems you elucidate and the more comprehensively and profoundly you do so, the greater will be your achievement." This teaching of Chairman Mao's is a fundamental requirement for theorists and a criterion for judging whether they meet the needs of the revolutionary struggle.

The whole Party must be mobilized for training theorists. Party committees at all levels should look upon this as a cardinal issue for generations to come concerning the upholding of Marxism and opposition to revisionism and pay serious attention to carrying it out. A large number of activists in revolutionary mass criticism have emerged in factories, rural areas, army units, schools and government institutions during the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and some have achieved fairly good results. Attention must be paid to discovering and training them. At the same time, all intellectuals willing to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius should also be united with and encouraged to integrate with the workers, peasants and soldiers. In this way a mighty contingent of theorists will be built up step by step and the whole Party and army will become skilled in using both the pen and the rifle and better fulfil the historical mission of our Party. We are confident that, through the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, we shall bring up fairly rapidly a contingent of theorists suited to the needs of the revolutionary struggle and contributing its share in making Marxism dominate the entire superstructure and in developing socialist culture.

(A slightly abridged translation of a commentary in "Hongqi," No. 6, 1974)

Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius

The Great Cultural Revolution Is Fine

by the Workers' Writing Group of the Shanghai
No. 5 Iron and Steel Plant

THE Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao is a great political revolution carried out under the conditions of socialism by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; it is a deep-going, great social change. It has smashed the dream of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction to restore capitalism in China. Not reconciled to their defeat, Lin Piao and his sworn followers picked up the sinister Confucian banner of "restraining oneself and returning to the rites" and viciously libelled the excellent situation brought about by the Great Cultural Revolution as "ridden with

crises" and a "stagnation and standstill." They tried in vain to negate the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and realize their criminal scheme of restoring capitalism. But slanders, after all, cannot conceal the true state of affairs. Numerous facts eloquently prove that "socialism is everywhere advancing triumphantly," that the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution "is absolutely necessary and most timely" and that this revolution is fine!

Just from looking at the profound changes in our plant since the Great Cultural Revolution began, we

workers rejoice from the bottom of our hearts. Ours is a plant set up in the big leap forward year of 1958 to make special steel. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we members of the working class, in the revolutionary spirit of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," finished building a big converter shop in 32 days. By 1960, our plant had produced over 50 times as much steel as in 1958 and varieties exceeded 200. Then, in 1962-65, steel output plummeted due to interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. This revisionist line was criticized and repudiated during the Great Cultural Revolution and the enterprise once again returned to the socialist orientation so that its leadership firmly rested in the hands of the proletariat. Since then, the situation in both revolution and production has become better and better.

Revisionist Line in Running Enterprises Criticized

Due to interference by the revisionist line, many of the rules and regulations in our plant before the Great Cultural Revolution were irrational. Instead of encouraging the workers to display the spirit of being masters of the country, these rules and regulations kept their socialist initiative in check and made it difficult for them to do things in the style of socialist co-operation. In the course of the Great Cultural Revolution we criticized the revisionist line in running enterprises, revised the irrational rules and regulations and worked out new ones step by step and put them on a sound basis. Proletarian politics were put in command; the masses of workers, whose consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle has been raised, now take an active part in management of the enterprise and, whenever a problem comes up, they can have their say and join the leadership in resolving the matter at the proper time.

The revolutionary new order has promoted the development of production. Take, for instance, the new system in which the quality of products is examined by both the masses and the professionals. Under it everyone plays a part in keeping up the quality of products. Our plant's steel output has gone up considerably since 1971. In 1973, the percentage of up-to-standard steel ingots produced was 99.2.



More steel for the state from the Shanghai No. 5 Iron and Steel Plant.

Workers who are masters of the enterprise not only act consciously in accordance with the new rules and regulations but also keep an eye on preventing any unexpected "slips." There was one old worker who, after returning home from a night shift, suddenly thought about a batch of rolled steel and had doubts whether the products of different varieties were separated and put in different piles. He got up from bed immediately and rushed to the plant to make a check-up. He returned home to sleep only after he was satisfied that things were in perfect order.

Cadres Educated

Under the influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the cadre-worker relationship before the Great Cultural Revolution was not one of fish and water as it should be, but one in which the cadres "oversee" and the workers "do the job." In the Great Cultural Revolution we revolted against the capitalist roaders, cleared away the handful of bad elements who had sneaked into the ranks of the cadres and helped those cadres who had made mistakes to mend their ways through education. The Great Cultural Revolution educated and tempered the cadres; a revolutionary committee was established to run the plant and leading bodies at all levels were composed of old, middle-aged and young cadres. Many old cadres have regained their revolutionary youthfulness and a number of workers and young people have taken up leading posts to add new blood to the contingent of cadres and make it more vigorous than ever before.

The principle of "unity between officers and men" which has been the fine tradition of our Party and army is being carried out in our plant. We actively support cadres when they do the right thing by implementing

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; when they make mistakes and have shortcomings, we do not hesitate to criticize them and warm-heartedly help them implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in real earnest.

One incident at the No. 8 workshop is an example of this. As a result of a change in the specifications of the kind of steel it was to make, a ring-type furnace costing a lot of money to build had been lying idle for a long time. At the same time, the workshop badly needed a new heating furnace because of expanding production. Some people in the workshop suggested that they themselves reconstruct the ring-type furnace into a heating furnace the workshop needed. The cadres of the workshop, however, didn't think the shop alone could do the job and wanted to scrap the furnace. When the workers learnt of this, they took the cadres to task: "You people often repudiate in words the idealist conception of history which denies that the people are the makers of history. But why don't you consult us workers on an important issue like this? To scrap the ring-type furnace means throwing away a huge amount of the people's wealth; it also means throwing away the principle of hard struggle, diligence and thrift in building our country. So, scrapping or not scrapping the furnace actually represents a struggle between the two lines." The workers' criticism was a good lesson for the cadres who made self-criticisms at a mass meeting and accepted the workers' proposals. The ring-type furnace was reconstructed into a heating furnace in two months.

A new type of cadre-worker relationship founded on socialist principles has been constantly perfected since the Great Cultural Revolution began. This is especially so in the current in-depth development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Both workers and cadres, now with ease of mind, fight hand in hand.

Upholding Proletarian Ideology

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we workers have in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution made full use of the weapons of airing our views freely, writing big-character posters and holding great debates to criticize and repudiate revisionism in unprecedented breadth and depth, thus continually upholding proletarian ideology.

In the past, swindlers like Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao frenziedly obstructed us workers from studying and grasping Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the most powerful ideological weapon of the proletariat. In the Great Cultural Revolution and the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, our enthusiasm in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works has soared. In conformity with Chairman Mao's instruction to "read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism," the more than 1,600 groups or shifts in our plant all study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and

Stalin and Chairman Mao's works. Some have read the four volumes of *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* as well as six other Marxist-Leninist works, including the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, while a number of young workers have read dozens of Marxist-Leninist works in a systematic way. Thanks to the study, we have raised our political consciousness and theoretical level and enhanced our ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism.

With the line as the key link, we have in the past few years continually carried out revolutionary mass criticism and made great efforts to tackle the class struggle in the ideological field, thus bringing about the dominance of proletarian ideology in our plant. We found some time ago a few bad elements and those whose minds were seriously tainted with bourgeois ideology trying to corrupt our young workers by spreading poisonous bourgeois ideas. So we carried out revolutionary mass criticism to get rid of bourgeois iniquities and foster proletarian ideology. At the same time, ideological and political work among the young workers was intensified by organizing 50 groups to study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and 49 youth shock brigades in production.

This year, as the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius was unfolded, workers in our plant took it upon themselves to act as the main force in this struggle. "In making steel," they said, "we must remove the phosphorus and sulphur; to make revolution, we must criticize Lin Piao and Confucius." In a very short time the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in our plant grew into a revolutionary mass movement. This, too, fully shows that the masses of workers, tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, have raised to a considerably high level their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and of continuing the revolution.

Production Promoted

Chairman Mao teaches us that, in socialist society, there are both harmony and contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces, and between the superstructure and the economic base. He pointed out: "But survivals of bourgeois ideology, certain bureaucratic ways of doing things in our state organs and defects in certain links in our state institutions are in contradiction with the socialist economic base." The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has further consolidated and developed the socialist economic base and brought the socialist relations of production to greater perfection; the Party's centralized leadership has been strengthened and the various principles of the proletarian way of running enterprises are being put into practice. The result is that we workers have never been so militant and daring as today. And this has greatly promoted the development of production.

Production in our plant in the past few years has advanced in great strides virtually without any increase

in manpower, equipment or factory buildings. Compared with 1965, the year before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, last year's steel output more than doubled and high-grade alloy steel products trebled; the varieties of steel rose to over 600 and those of rolled steel with different specifications reached more than 11,000. The aggregate profits turned over to the state in the eight years from 1966 to 1973 were nearly three times the value of the plant's present fixed assets. Output

of electric furnace steel for the first quarter of this year registered another 10 per cent increase over the corresponding period in 1973 while that of rolled steel went up by 24 per cent. These major production achievements fully testify to the fact that "the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country."

Praising the Fruitful Results of The Great Cultural Revolution

Citing facts from their own experience, the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of the Hengchi Commune in Chienhu County, Kiangsu Province on the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, praise the tremendous victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution while criticizing the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's crimes of frantically attacking the Great Cultural Revolution and trying to restore capitalism. Following are excerpts of their speeches at a forum to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. — Ed.

A Very Necessary Lesson

by Chiu Hung-tsai, secretary of the
Party branch of the Hsiangwei
Brigade

LOOKING back on history, we can see that each drastic change in society was bound to be followed by fierce struggles centring around the question of affirming or negating this change. During the historical period in which slave society was giving way to feudal society, Confucius, who represented the interests of the declining slave-owning aristocracy, lamented that the social changes in his day meant the "loss of the rites and ruin of music" and did all he could to preach "restraining oneself and returning to the rites" in a futile effort to restore the slave system.

More than 20 centuries later, at a time when the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao had achieved tremendous victory and the cause of socialism had advanced in giant strides, the bourgeois carecrut and conspirator Lin Piao showed his impatience to restore capitalism when he vilified the Great Cultural Revolution and clamoured that "of all things, this is the most important: to restrain oneself and return to the rites." Lin Piao's calumny, however, proves from his negative example that the current Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is absolutely necessary and most

timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism. I know this is true from my own experience.

I became a cadre when the movement for agricultural co-operation was under way in the fifties. As Party branch secretary until the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, I thought everything would be all right so long as I did a good job of farm production. I kept myself busy from dawn till dusk with production without paying proper attention to class struggle which is a matter of great importance. As a result, the class enemies took advantage of this to incite a few commune members to give up collective farm work and go in for side-line occupations on a go-it-alone basis, to the detriment of the growth of farm production and the consolidation of the collective economy.

In the Great Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary masses painstakingly and patiently helped me see things in their true light. They joined me in studying the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao, exposing problems related to the class struggle in the locality and repudiating such revisionist junk as the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" peddled by Liu Shao-chi and his followers. This gave me a profound education and enabled me to realize that I had been led astray by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Since then, I have conscientiously read and studied and done my best to arm myself with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and consciously implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The Great Cultural Revolution has fired the poor and lower-middle peasants with soaring socialist drive to increase farm production and consolidate and develop the collective economy. Our 1973 per-hectare grain and cotton output was more than three times that before the Great Cultural Revolution.

I have come to the deep realization that for us cadres the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a very necessary education in ideological and political line. Thanks to this movement, we have increased our consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle

and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. And it has further brought forth our proletarian revolutionary spirit.

Tempering Myself in Great Storms

by Yuan Wen-heng, an educated youth who returned to the Tung-yuan Brigade after graduation

THE Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution not only has provided an opportunity for educating veteran cadres, but has also tempered the younger generation. Large numbers of young people have taken up leading posts at various levels and the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, which is thriving now as never before, has an endless flow of successors.

My own experience sheds some light on this. When I came home after graduation, I knew nothing about class struggle in society and had only a smattering of farm work. After the Great Cultural Revolution began, I along with the poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and other revolutionary young people, holding high the banner "It is right to rebel against reactionaries," rose in revolt against Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and struggled against a handful of unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. Educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and tempered in class struggle, I came to understand better the meaning of classes and class struggle and learnt to correctly distinguish between and handle the two different types of contradictions—those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people. This has increased my ability. Now I am Party branch secretary of the brigade.

The progress I have made is only a drop in the bucket for there are tens of thousands of young people who have done the same. From this we can clearly see that, like a big crucible for tempering the revolutionary youth, the Great Cultural Revolution has enabled the young people to grow and mature in great storms. Young people taking part in leading bodies at all levels is a tremendous achievement of the Great Cultural Revolution. All the revolutionary people are elated by this. But what the counter-revolutionary double-dealer and renegade Lin Piao did was just the opposite. While attacking the Great Cultural Revolution, he smeared the revolutionary youth settling in mountainous or rural areas as tantamount to "reform through forced labour in a disguised form." His motive in saying this was extremely vicious.

Historical experience tells us that all reactionaries moving against the tide of history are opposed to change and progress. To preserve the declining slave society, Confucius maliciously called for beating the drum and setting upon one of his students when he learnt that this

student took part in the struggle to bring about social changes. Likewise, Lin Piao, a devout disciple of Confucius, wildly opposed the revolutionary new-born force in a bid to turn back the wheel of history. But their cursing and damning could neither check the advance of the revolutionary youth nor detract a thing from the brilliant victory of the Great Cultural Revolution.

Eight Years' Production Exceeds That of 17 Years

by Miao Kuo-hou, a model peasant of the Miaochuang Brigade

TRYPING to negate the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao spread the nonsense that our "national economy is at a standstill." Has production in China developed by leaps and bounds or has it been "at a standstill" since the Cultural Revolution began? Our own experience can best present the facts.

After the overthrow of the two bourgeois headquarters with Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao as their ring-leaders during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat has become more consolidated and the cause of socialism more prosperous than before. Like the shooting up of wheat sprouts in early spring, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants is becoming higher and higher. This has greatly spurred the development of socialist agriculture. Take our Miaochuang Production Brigade for instance where the grain yield used to be low because our low-lying land was often hit by drought or waterlogging.

With the heightening of the commune members' consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle in the Cultural Revolution, they became more conscious in learning from Shansi Province's Tachai Production Brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture. Their enthusiasm to farm for the revolution became higher and they worked hard to improve farming conditions. As a result, production rose steadily. The 1969 per-hectare grain yield in our brigade exceeded the target set by the state for this area, reaching 10.5 tons last year, which was a 4-fold increase over that of 1965, the year before the Cultural Revolution started. Output in the eight years from 1966 to 1973 surpassed the total grain output of the first 17 years after liberation (1949-65). With our bumper harvests, we are able to make greater contributions to the state and have more collective accumulations. Equipped with pumps, tractors, electric motors, threshers and so forth, our brigade has in the main realized farm mechanization or semi-mechanization. At the same time, the members' livelihood has been gradually improving, and most of them have moved into new houses.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has emancipated the productive forces and promoted the

development of agriculture to a great extent, something facts well illustrate.

Revolutionary New Things Are Splendid

by Tai Ching-chung, vice-chairman of
the commune revolutionary committee

TO turn back the wheel of history and go back to the slave system, Confucius opposed with all his might everything new in his time which was beneficial to the development of the new-rising feudal social relations. Stepping into Confucius' shoes and trying to stage a capitalist restoration, Lin Piao had inveterate hatred for the new things which have emerged in the Great Cultural Revolution. But revolutionary new-born things are full of vitality. Anyone who tries to strangle them is bound to fail.

As in other places in China, many new-born things have come into being in our commune in the course of

the Cultural Revolution. To mention just one, there is the co-operative medical service and the "barefoot doctors," both of which have won warm support from the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members. Our commune set up 16 clinics in the brigades and trained 53 "barefoot doctors" in 1968. This enabled the co-operative medical service to be put into effect in every brigade, and the situation in which the villages were short of doctors and medicine was initially changed.

One poor peasant in the Chiuli Brigade suffered from an ulceration of the lower limbs for more than ten years because of inadequate medical treatment. With the establishment of the co-operative medical service, he was soon cured thanks to careful treatment by the "barefoot doctors" who, implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in health work and adhering to the policy of "putting prevention first," have popularized hygiene in the countryside and helped improve the general health of the commune members. The incidence of sickness in our commune has dropped considerably in the past few years. Sounder in body, the broad masses of commune members are energetically grasping revolution and promoting production.

(Continued from p. 4.)

strong demands of the people and sportsmen of various countries squarely, comply with the historical trend, restore to China its legitimate rights in the I.A.A.F. and immediately expel the Chiang Kai-shek clique. If they should persist in acting wilfully and allow the Chiang Kai-shek clique to continue to hang on in the I.A.A.F. illegally, they will certainly eat their own bitter fruit."

At the World Maritime Administrative Radio Conference

The World Maritime Administrative Radio Conference held in Geneva by the International Telecommunication Union concluded its seven-week meeting on June 7.

The conference centred discussion on the allotment of frequency bands to maritime radiotelephone service and revision of the provisions of the maritime radio regulations. According to the old allotment plan worked out by the International Telecommunication Union in 1951,

the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, monopolized most of the maritime radio high-frequencies, whereas the numerous developing countries had only a few frequencies and some had none at all. Therefore, the Third World countries strongly demanded a change in this most unreasonable state of affairs and asked for a new frequency allotment plan. Sponsored by Algeria and many other Third World countries, a new allotment plan (draft) based on the principle of equal rights to allotment was worked out and submitted to the conference for discussion.

Speaking at the conference, Head of the Chinese Delegation Liu Yun-chou said, "The radio frequency spectrum is the limited resources jointly owned by the peoples of all countries and all peoples should have the right to its utilization. But the superpowers have, by various means, taken over a large number of frequencies and on the strength of their technological advantages have caused interference in the radio services of other countries, thus creating the situation of great disorder in radio waves at present and

the most irrational state of affairs in the allocation and utilization of radio frequencies."

He exposed the two superpowers' hegemonic behaviour of ignoring the justifiable demands of the developing countries and attempting to continue to monopolize the spectrum resources.

Standing firmly for drawing up a fair and reasonable allotment plan, he stressed that in revising the old allotment plan, the principle of every country, irrespective of size, equally exercising the fundamental right to utilization of frequencies should be emphasized, and full considerations should be given to the needs of the developing countries.

Through the struggle motivated by the Third World countries, the conference adopted a new and fair frequency allotment plan for coastal radiotelephone stations by a vote of 31 in favour, 8 against and 9 abstentions, thus felling the schemes of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, to continue to monopolize the maritime radio high-frequencies.

People Rebuild Homes With Full Confidence

A STRONG earthquake on May 11 hit the Chaotung area in Yunnan Province and the neighbouring Liangshan Yi Autonomous Chou in Szechuan Province, both in southwest China, causing loss of life and damage to housing. But the people in the earthquake-stricken areas today are full of confidence in rebuilding their homes.

After the earthquake, the inhabitants in the affected areas rose to the occasion under the leadership of the Party and the People's Government to combat the quake's effects. Rural commune members joined forces with workers and P.L.A. fighters who had come to aid them in repairing damaged houses and building new ones. At the foot of cliffs and in the fields, people were busy repairing irrigation ditches, gathering wheat and rape that had ripened and transplanting rice or sowing maize in good time.

Chairman Mao's Concern

With every attention given by our great leader Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and the State Council to the local people of various nationalities, the departments concerned were called upon to carry out rescue and relief work immediately and a delegation was sent from Peking to extend sympathy

to the local people. Many of them were moved to tears when they received the message of sympathy and air-dropped supplies from the Party Central Committee and welcomed the delegation sent by Chairman Mao. They pledged to turn the concern shown by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee into a motive force in fighting the effects of the quake and carrying out rehabilitation work. With unyielding will, they were determined to rebuild their native place into an even more prosperous one.

When relief material was distributed among the local people, many of the older ones said they would keep them with care and use them to educate the younger generations to always bear in mind Chairman Mao's kindness.

With the plight of 57 years ago when a similar quake took place still fresh in their minds, some commune members recalled that in those days the impoverished peasants were left without proper care and still worse, the landlords took the opportunity to increase rents and press for the repayment of debts, grabbing the grain and animals the poor managed to recover from the ruins and throwing those who could not pay their rent into jail. It was under these circumstances that poor peasant Teng Ming-hai and his family were forced to flee their home and go off begging. There is indeed a world of difference between the new and the old society, they said.

During their visit to a people's commune in the Liangshan Yi Autonomous Chou, an area under slavery before liberation, the comrades on the delegation called on Wu Hsiu-tien, an emancipated slave now in his seventies, and inspected the new house that had just been built for him by a group of workers and P.L.A. men. Clasp ing the visitors' hands, he said: "I am an emancipated slave. It is Chairman Mao and the Communist Party that freed me from the oppression of the



Medical workers giving physical check-ups and treating the injured and sick.



Commune members dibbling on a hillside for sowing maize.

slave-owners. Again it is Chairman Mao and the Communist Party that came to our rescue when we were stricken by such a calamity. I'll never forget their kindness!"

The delegation's visits to affected villages and hamlets where they expressed sympathy with the victims and called on injured commune members greatly inspired the local people and strengthened their confidence and determination in rebuilding their homes through hard work and self-reliance. They said: "We will never flinch in the face of earthquake or landslide! We are resolved to go all out and seize a rich harvest!"

Unbending Tenacity

Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the local cadres and people have demonstrated tremendous heroism in the face of this serious disaster. Party organizations at all levels in the affected areas have acted as bastions with Party members fighting in the van. Teng Fu-hou, secretary of the Party branch of a production brigade in Takuan County, one of the worst affected areas, was in the brigade's office the night the earth's surface shook. He and other brigade cadres immediately rushed to the help of the commune members. They rescued a commune member's mother and brother from their crumbling house and then crossed the turbulent Muchien River at the risk of their lives to bring all four members of another peasant family to safety. Just at this time, Teng Fu-hou was told that his own house had collapsed and people around urged him to rush back and look after his own family.

But he replied: "As a Communist, I can't leave my fighting post. My job at this critical moment is to lead the masses in fighting the quake's effects!" That morning he made an inspection tour and organized rescue work in six production teams.

With the Party organizations giving firm leadership and the Party members taking the lead, large numbers of advanced elements have emerged in the affected areas. They have distinguished themselves by their wholehearted devotion to the public interest and to others without any thought of self. Miao Shih-lun, a 17-year-old boy of poor peasant origin, saved over 30 collectively-owned sheep from a collapsed pen despite his injuries. "Barefoot doctor" Wu Ting-hsiang insisted on giving first aid to injured commune members in the neighbouring production teams though his house had been destroyed and his children hurt. More moving was the story of Liu Yung-hua, a commune member in Leipo County. After his wife and children had been crushed to death and he himself injured as a result of the collapse of his house, he displayed a firm will and was not deterred by difficulties. When his relatives who had come from other places on a visit asked him to go and live with them, he declined. Instead, he insisted on staying behind and working alongside other commune members to rebuild their homes. "When we were hit by such a calamity in the old days," he said, "we could do nothing but flee the land. Now that we have the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, we can surely triumph over adversity and rebuild our homes by relying on the collective strength of the people's commune."

Deep Class Feelings

Shortly after the earthquake, P.L.A. commanders and fighters, medical personnel, workers, militiamen and seismologists from Peking and various parts of Yunnan and Szechuan Provinces hurried to the affected areas and joined the local people in relief and rescue work. This fully demonstrated the unmatched superiority of China's socialist system.

To send relief material promptly, the Party Central Committee dispatched aircraft to drop food, medicines, vegetables and other supplies on several occasions. Day and night, heavily loaded trucks sped along the highways leading to the affected areas. Hundreds of people walked great distances to get the needed material to areas inaccessible to motor vehicles and where mountain paths had been destroyed.

A P.L.A. unit was assigned to repair a road leading to a heavily affected area the day after the quake. The commanders and fighters braved the pouring rain and rushed to the spot. Though there still were after-shocks, they completed in two days what would have taken ten days, thus ensuring the timely delivery of relief material to that area.

Commanders and fighters of the 6th Company of a P.L.A. unit took only three days to help a production

brigade put up dwellings for eight families, repair a five-kilometre-long irrigation channel and a small hydroelectric station, and sow about 0.7 hectare of maize.

The poor and lower-middle peasants in areas not so seriously affected gave wholehearted support and aid to their class brothers and sisters in the heavily affected areas. The Party committee of Yungshan County planned to mobilize 500 militiamen from five less affected communes to bring relief material to the seriously hit communes. But well over 900 militiamen volunteered for the job in just two hours. They declared: "It is our bounden duty to help our class brothers!" Within five days after the quake, they had

carried nearly 40 tons of food and medicines to the worst stricken communes.

Though some parts of it were hit by the earthquake, the Liangshan Yi Autonomous Chou in Szechuan Province sent a medical team to help a seriously affected neighbouring area. No sooner had the medical workers arrived than they began putting up simple wards and treating the injured. A surgeon on the team did not hesitate to give 100 c.c. of his blood to save a commune member being operated on. Another surgeon also donated his blood to save a child.

After the earthquake, leaders of the fraternal socialist countries and many friendly countries sent messages to express their sympathy.

Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius

A Powerful Motive Force in Promoting Production

by the General Party Branch Committee of
the Tientsin Cold-Rolled Strip Steel Mill

SPURRED on by the militant call of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, our mill has rapidly brought about a high tide in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. With high political enthusiasm, workers have used different forms of propaganda, such as big-character posters, blackboard newspapers, cartoons, serial pictures, literary and art programmes and meetings, to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Enthusiasm for socialism among the mill's workers and staff members stemming from this movement has been further promoted, and the situation in both revolution and production is excellent. Production has surged ahead wave upon wave.

Strip steel output kept increasing. In January, output topped the state plan by 60 per cent and in February surpassed that of the same month in 1973 by 50.7 per cent. By March 10, the state production plan for the first quarter had been met 21 days in advance, and 38 per cent of the annual state production plan was fulfilled in the first 100 days of this year. The speed of increase in output is unprecedented in our mill. Facts have eloquently proved that criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is a powerful motive force in promoting production.

Growing Enthusiasm for Socialism

In the movement, we have mobilized the workers and cadres of the whole mill to concentrate our criticism on Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line

of "restraining oneself and returning to the rites." We have organized more than 20 veteran workers who suffered bitterly in the old society and have deep class hatred for the reactionaries to recount their sufferings in the past and contrast them with their happiness in the new era. This has aroused people to recall the history of the mill, their family histories and how they have grown up and matured. As a result, a high tide of criticism swept the mill.

Our mill is a state-run factory, a merger of six small joint state-private mills in 1957. Some of the veteran workers worked in capitalist-run small mills before liberation. Toiling 12 to 14 hours a day under cruel exploitation, they were underfed and in rags. Exhausted after back-breaking labour, they slept in the streets on summer nights and in hammocks hanging from machine tools in winter. If they got sick or injured, they were driven away by the bosses.

The working class has become masters of the country since liberation and its position has basically changed. In 1956, our Party and Government carried out the socialist transformation of private enterprises. In 1958, the year of the great leap forward in socialist construction, production in our mill developed by leaps and bounds. However, because of the interference by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, power in financial and technical affairs for a period was usurped by hidden class enemies in the mill and production went down. The workers seized back that portion of power

during the Great Cultural Revolution. As a result, production increased rapidly. Recalling the past in this way aroused great indignation among the workers, and they all pledged to fight shoulder to shoulder against their common enemy.

Through revolutionary mass criticism, the mill's workers and staff members clearly see the counter-revolutionary features of Lin Piao and the ultra-Rightist nature of his counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The indignant workers said: Lin Piao's line of "restraining oneself and returning to the rites" was precisely to usurp supreme power in the Party and the state and to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. "Returning to the rites" means restoration. This was a vain attempt to change the Party's basic line and to reinstate the overthrown landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements, Rightists and counter-revolutionary revisionists, in order to turn socialist New China again into a semi-feudal and semi-colonial society and drive the working class and other labouring people into a hell. If Lin Piao's conspiracy of restoring capitalism had succeeded, there would have been no way out for us.

The workers' enormous anger has been transformed into a mighty force. They have unanimously pledged to be the main force in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and be path-breakers for getting higher output for the revolution, and, by the practical action of rolling more and better steel, thoroughly smash the schemes of Lin Piao and his sworn followers to restore capitalism. While actively attending study classes to criticize "restrain oneself and return to the rites," many veteran workers have persisted in production. Young workers have organized shock forces to transport billets for strip steel to other shifts and groups in their spare time. They said: We'll turn out as much rolled steel as possible and there's not a minute to lose.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Production in our mill has increased since the workers and cadres, tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, penetratingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and earnestly carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Output for strip steel in 1973 increased 5.5-fold compared with 1965. However, the influence and manifestation of the revisionist line have not been eliminated thoroughly, thus obstructing quicker development of production. Combining the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius with the reality of struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in our mill, we have criticized Lin Piao's revisionist line, and this has further heightened the consciousness of the workers and cadres in the struggle between the two lines and corrected step by step those erroneous things. In this way, the enthusiasm of the workers and cadres for socialism has

been brought into full play and both revolution and production have rapidly surged ahead.

How to bring the masses' initiative into play in socialist enterprises? By putting proletarian politics in command or by "material incentives"? This is an important question in the struggle between the two lines. Although "material incentives" have been penetratingly criticized during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the same old stuff is likely to turn up again. At one time bonuses and prizes given by the mill under different names increased. As a result, departmentalism spread, unity among the workers was adversely affected and quality was neglected. We have raised our understanding of this question in the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Isn't relying on bonuses and prizes to bring the initiative of the masses into play the pernicious influence of Confucius' fallacy that "the superior man thinks in terms of righteousness, the inferior man in terms of gain"? Persistently advocating "material incentives," the two ringleaders of the revisionist line Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao tried to corrupt the working class, deceive the workers and lead them astray down the road of revisionism. Actually, the workers were against giving bonuses and prizes which held back their enthusiasm for socialism. But Lin Piao maligned the workers and said that they "think only about how to make money." This is an outright vilification of the working class. When our consciousness was raised, we corrected some erroneous ways. The workers further showed their initiative and creativeness, demonstrating the spirit of unity and co-operation and a high sense of responsibility to the revolutionary cause.

Now every shift or group on its own initiative offers long billets to others and leave the short ones for themselves. Previously, they often chose the long ones for their own use in order to get higher output. In their spare time some workers now process the billets in advance for the other shifts, and workers doing different kinds of jobs always help each other after they have completed their own tasks. Thus, for several months in a row there has been an excellent situation in our mill with production topping the state plan, higher than the corresponding period last year and reaching the peak level in our mill's history.

Technical Innovations Promoted

Together with the cadres, workers criticized the reactionary fallacy of Lin Piao and Confucius that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The workers indignantly said: To say that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" is utter nonsense! Claiming that he was a "genius" and the working people were a "mob," Lin Piao vainly tried

to fool us into thinking that he was born to be an emperor and the working people were born slaves to wait upon him. He was really daydreaming!

Our mill has a weak foundation and the equipment is old. However, with great enthusiasm for socialism, workers and staff members have been making innovations in the spirit of self-reliance, asking little investment from the state, and have gradually changed the backward situation in production. Using their pens as weapons, workers on one shift of the cold-rolled strip steel workshop drew 14 illustrations, depicting how the workers transformed the heat treatment process calling for heavy physical labour into an initially semi-mechanized, semi-automated production line. This vivid example was itself a pointed criticism of the fallacies of Lin Piao and Confucius. They said: Supported by Chairman Mao, we "stupid" people, as Lin Piao and Confucius slandered us, are determined to be masters of the factory, the country and the era! Through mass criticism, we have come to a better understanding of the strength of the masses and solved the problem of line—that we should rely on the masses instead of a few "specialists" in carrying out technical innovations. Some of our comrades used to rely on a few instead of the masses for technical innovations. The result was some projects showed no success at all even after two or three years of experiment.

Criticized and helped by the workers in the current movement, we have restudied Chairman Mao's teaching that **"direct reliance on the revolutionary masses is a basic principle of the Communist Party,"** realizing that we should recognize ideologically that the workers are the masters of the mill and the main force in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and in building socialism. With our understanding raised, we have wholeheartedly supported the workers' innovation proposals and activities. In the past, we used single mills in cold rolling to break down the billets. Since this rolling method was rather backward and was replaced by more advanced methods in other plants in our country, we were in urgent need of a continuous rolling mill. Considering that many state projects were under construction, we were unwilling to ask the state for equipment. Together with the masses, leading comrades worked on this innovation project in the current movement. During the high tide of criticizing "restraining oneself and returning to the rites" in early March, a trial run of a set of continuous rolling mills proved successful and was formally put into production. As a result, the number of operators was reduced by one-third and work efficiency more than doubled.

Closer Ties Between Cadres and Workers

In criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, cadres have further raised their consciousness in taking part in productive labour. Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, we have persisted in the system of cadres doing such labour periodically, which plays an important part in remoulding their world

outlook, establishing closer ties between cadres and workers and correctly implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. However, a few cadres have in the last few years spent most of their time in offices and neglected taking part in physical labour. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have joined the workers in criticizing the reactionary fallacy that "those who work with their minds govern, those who work with their hands are governed." We see more clearly than ever that for the cadres to be divorced from labour means being divorced from the masses and practice; and if this should go on, we are liable to commit idealist apriorist errors and deviate from Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. To solve this problem, we again organized all the cadres in the mill to study Chairman Mao's teaching that **"Communists seek not official posts, but revolution,"** further enhancing our understanding that the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour **"is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism."** We members of the general Party branch committee and other responsible cadres often go to the workshops, shifts and groups to grasp revolution and promote production together with the workers and take the initiative to learn from the workers through day-to-day contact and through production.

All this has produced encouraging results. Cadre-worker relations have become closer, our revolutionary unity has been strengthened and new problems that come up in revolution and production are discovered and solved in time. For example, because of new production records continuously created by the various shifts, the supply of billets once fell behind the need. Learning of this new situation, members of the general Party branch committee immediately organized the cadres to transport billets in their spare time so as to guarantee supplies in time. This was a great encouragement to the workers.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"If the masses alone are active without a strong leading group to organize their activity properly, such activity cannot be sustained for long, or carried forward in the right direction, or raised to a high level."** In order to bring into full play the masses' enthusiasm for socialism generated in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have strengthened our leadership in production, made overall plans for various kinds of work and set up a system of division of labour and responsibility. We have made concerted efforts to unify our thinking and co-operate in our work, thus guaranteeing achievements in both revolution and production. Though we are very busy, everything is in order and welcomed by the workers.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." With the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, production undoubtedly will surge ahead as never before.

New Storm of Patriotic Student Movement In Phnom Penh

A NEW storm of struggle has recently been launched by the patriotic students in Phnom Penh ruled by the traitorous Lon Nol clique. Large numbers of students and teachers have been striking and demonstrating against this traitorous clique's fascist rule and for democratic liberties and better living conditions. Defying the clique's high-handed policy and brute force, the patriotic students have persisted in many different forms of struggle which has resulted in a new upsurge in the student movement.

Puppet Education Minister Killed

On June 4, students put up a brave resistance to the Lon Nol administration's cruel repression. Over 600 of them at a rally that day in a Phnom Penh middle school addressed a letter to the puppet administration's prime minister Long Boret demanding the release of 15 students and four teachers arrested a week earlier. Puppet education minister Keo Sangkim, who hastened to the spot to obstruct the students' just struggle, refused to sign the letter. His attitude aroused even greater indignation among the students. After using tear gas, specially trained troops and police who had been called in opened fire on the students. The students put up a brave fight against them. In the heat of battle the puppet education minister was killed.

The students' struggle and just demands won widespread sympathy and support. The ranks of the demonstrating students rapidly expanded to more than 1,000 when other students joined them on learning of their struggle.

The Phnom Penh authorities' announcement on May 14 of a series of fascist oppressive measures, including a ban on meetings of five or more, touched off the people's struggle. On May 15, some 50,000 youth, students and teachers in Phnom Penh and some provincial capitals held rallies and demonstrations, declaring no confidence in the puppet Long Boret government and their determination to desert the traitorous clique. Student meetings took place in 27 Phnom Penh middle schools and universities alone that day. From May 16 to 25, youth, students, teachers and inhabitants in the city persisted in struggle in many different forms, defying intervention and suppression by troops and police. Students of the 27 middle schools and universities recently occupied their campuses. They decided at a meeting to take a more active part in the struggle which was going on vigorously in various schools and universities against the Phnom Penh trai-

torous clique and to give firm support to the Phnom Penh teachers' just struggle. A decision passed at the meeting said they were determined to carry the struggle through to the end. There were large-scale demonstrations and parades by thousands of Phnom Penh youth, students and teachers from May 30 to June 1. The demonstrators bravely resisted the police sent by the traitorous Lon Nol clique to suppress them.

The courageous struggle of Phnom Penh's youth and students got powerful support from various strata of the city's people, particularly workers and other labouring masses. The number of city inhabitants joining the student struggle kept increasing. Medical circles in Phnom Penh declared in a statement their resolute support for the struggle of the youth, students and teachers. Pounded at by the wave of struggle of the youth and students, the Lon Nol clique is panic-stricken. The puppet cabinet in Phnom Penh is now facing a new political crisis. Its "vice-premier" Op Kim Ang and some "ministers" have tendered their resignations and contradictions within the traitorous clique are further sharpening.

Students' Political Awakening

The struggle of Phnom Penh's youth, students and teachers has continued to surge high in the past six months. From mid-December 1973 to the beginning of this year, altogether 12,000 teachers went on strike demanding price cuts, wage increases and rice supplies, according to AKI. The struggle speedily spread to some provincial capitals and won support from people of all walks of life. The crime of killing four patriotic students by the traitors in Phnom Penh in late January and early February aroused tremendous anger among students in many schools. They held demonstrations and rallies or issued statements, denouncing the crime. On March 7, some 200 students of the Prek Leap Agricultural School met to condemn the Phnom Penh authorities' murder of students. Students at this school set up a liaison committee to co-ordinate their struggle with that of other schools in order to push forward the movement for the release of the imprisoned youth and intellectuals.

More than 1,000 students and teachers and other patriots in Phnom Penh rallied on March 17 and called on all patriots to further strengthen their unity and continue the struggle till all the traitors were wiped out. April saw the students and teachers persisting

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So-Called "Economic Integration"

NOT long ago, an article in the Soviet revisionist paper *Pravda* lauded the "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance" and "economic integration." It claimed that membership in this "integration" means realization of "state sovereignty" for the "integrated" countries.

Let us see how some countries participating in "economic integration" "realize" their "sovereignty."

Countries joining in "integration" have to rearrange their economy with the "help" of Soviet revisionism so as to "co-ordinate" with its national economic planning. They must act upon the orders of the Soviet revisionists as to what should or should not be produced. The German Democratic Republic, for example, has stopped its traditional manufacture of tractors and aircraft. Moreover, even those departments allowed to be developed have either to operate in line with Soviet demands and specifications in the name of "specialization," or simply to be run by a "joint organization." The G.D.R.'s photographic chemical industry, known as one of its "gems," is under the control of the Soviet-G.D.R. "photographic chemical industrial joint organization" in Moscow. These facts show how the national economy of a country, from the means of production to products, becomes an appendage of the Soviet economy.

Protection and exploitation of the national resources fall under the sovereignty of a country. Under "integration," however, the strategic uranium mines in Czechoslovakia are controlled and plundered by the Soviet revisionists. The Czechoslovaks even have no say on how much to produce.

Bulgaria is required by the "integration" to specialize in the production of vegetables and fruits which, first of all, should supply the needs of the Soviet Union. It is thus forced to cut down its area under grain. With the colonization of the economy, which is reduced to a subordinate position under the signboard of "integration," Bulgaria's sovereignty is virtually non-existent.

As the Soviet revisionists want to develop the resources in Siberia, they order some "integrated" countries to contribute whatever they have, funds or manpower. These countries have to respond positively despite their own shortage of funds and manpower and their own needs for economic development. In the eyes

of the Soviet revisionists, since the sovereignty of these countries has been "integrated," they must act as they are ordered by Moscow.

It is clear that through "economic integration," the Soviet revisionists have been carrying out ruthless extra-economic exploitation, economic control and economic annexation of members of the "community." "Economic integration" is merely a tool of the Soviet social-imperialists for pushing their neo-colonialist policy, a despicable means of aggression.

Engels said: "The inference of the badness of the end from the badness of the means is justified." It is from the Soviet revisionists' "badness of the end" that such foul actions originate.

— by Ying Chan

Behind the Quarrel

WHO is responsible for the delay in carrying out the expansion projects of the Soviet "aided" Bhilai and Bokaro steel plants in India? This is the focal point of the miff that has recently developed between Soviet revisionism and India. Taking part in the quarrel were, on the Soviet revisionist side, a Soviet embassy economic counsellor in India and, on the Indian side, Parliament Members and government officials in addition to the country's press.

Through this quarrel people can clearly see Soviet revisionism's features as a superpower which breaks its word and is perfidious, truculent and domineering. As a matter of fact, the bickering came about because the Soviet revisionists failed to observe their contractual agreements. Over the long delivery period of more than 50 months, Soviet provision of equipment for the steel plants did not reach 67 per cent of the amount agreed on, which resulted in delaying expansion projects of the two plants and consequent heavy losses to them. Indian complaints are by no means unfounded. If reason is respected, the Soviet revisionists should have taken the responsibility for the delay and compensated for the losses. But they arbitrarily went back on their word. Their economic counsellor in India openly pronounced that "it is not realistic" to demand that the Soviet revisionists supply equipment and technical data as laid down in the contract. They "cannot be held responsible," he added, for the delay in carrying out the steel plants' expansion projects. Moreover, he went so far as to place responsibility entirely on India, accusing the Indians, among other things, of "out-of-date techniques," "ill will," "incompetence," and lack of "patriotic fervour."

India finds it hard to tolerate such despotism and abuse of power in bullying a people. It is, therefore,

not strange that the Indian Minister of Steel and Mines expressed "regret" at the "criticism" by the Soviet counsellor. The Soviet revisionists "cannot extricate themselves from the responsibility," an Indian paper declared in explicit terms. An Indian Parliament Member did not mince words in demanding that the Soviet revisionist diplomat be "expelled."

The quarrel also has given the people a clear view of the imperialist nature of the Soviet revisionists' tricks in carrying out exploitation and plunder under all sorts of pretexts. One Indian Parliament Member pointed out that the Soviet revisionists were demanding an exorbitant "consultation fee" for supplying technical know-how to the two Indian steel plants. Exposing the rapacious nature of capitalists, Engels pointed out that "For it (the bourgeoisie) nothing exists in this world, except for the sake of money" and that "all the conditions of life are measured by money." The philosophy of the Soviet revisionists today is that making profits means everything.

In addition to the two steel plants mentioned above, cases of plunder of India by the Soviet revisionists are too numerous to be counted, all under the signboard of "assistance" and "co-operation." Lately, a member of India's Parliament revealed that the Soviet Union was charging India four times world market price for supplies while paying as little as 50 per cent for purchases from India. The Indian people bitterly resent these base social-imperialist acts. The recent open quarrel is a demonstration of how they feel. The Soviet revisionists have all along boasted that the Bhilai and Bokaro steel plants are "typical examples" of their "disinterested assistance" to India. "Typical examples," indeed!—examples of plunder and blackmail in the name of providing "disinterested assistance."

— by Ming Sung

Strange Arguments for Maritime Expansion

THE Soviet revisionist renegade clique is used to covering up its acts of aggression and expansion with high-flown phraseology. But sometimes it also casts aside its mask and declares outright that expansion is justified. A recent case in point is an article by TASS commentator Sergei Kulik which openly asserts that "the Soviet Union is a great maritime power," that the Indian Ocean is "a natural waterway" through which Soviet fleets can pass "from Soviet western ports to Soviet Pacific harbours in winter," and that it is only natural that "Soviet warships" cruise in "the waters of this ocean."

The Indian Ocean has always been a bone of contention among imperialist powers whose gunboats often make a big show of force there to threaten and even encroach upon the independence, sovereignty and security of the coastal countries. The Soviet Union, which is anything but a coastal country on the Indian Ocean, has today intruded into that body of water with a massive fleet to engage in expansion and contention for maritime hegemony. Soviet revisionism brazenly claims that the ocean is "a natural waterway" of the "great maritime power." Only a superpower can attain such depths of truculence and shamelessness in words and deeds!

There is a reason for the Soviet revisionists talking glibly about a waterway for use "in winter." As is known to everybody, the old tsars zealously advocated "the use of every opportunity to gain access to the Indian Ocean" and to seize "ice-free ports in the southern waters." The new tsars, who are even more ambitious than their predecessors, have dispatched a permanent fleet to the ocean and grabbed the right to use a number of ports in its region, thus turning the dream of the Romanov dynasty into a reality. Far from limiting itself to staying in the Indian Ocean in winter only, the Soviet fleet hangs around there throughout the year!

In quest of maritime hegemony, the Soviet revisionists have fabricated all sorts of fantastic arguments for gaining a foothold in all the waters on the earth. To pave the way for their fleet's entry into the Mediterranean Sea, they have spread the strange tale that the Soviet Union "is a Mediterranean country." Obviously the Soviet Union is not among the 18 Mediterranean countries and regions, either in that sea or along its coast. Nevertheless, the Soviet revisionists insist that it is "natural and reasonable" for them to station their fleet in the Mediterranean. So that their fleet can prowl the Malacca and other straits within the territorial waters of some coastal countries, they have created a fallacy on the "internationalization" of the straits, i.e., international condominium, in total disregard of the sovereign rights of these countries. Such truculent and unreasonable practice by the Soviet revisionists fully reveals their ugly features as a maritime hegemonic power.

Countries and people of the Indian Ocean region will never tolerate the Soviet revisionists' queer arguments for maritime expansion. They resolutely demand a halt to the two superpowers' military expansion and their rivalry for hegemony in the region. It can be said with certainty that both the Soviet revisionists' fantastic arguments and the superpowers' acts of maritime expansion will eventually be washed away by the raging storms of the Indian Ocean.

— by Kung Ping

ROUND THE WORLD

PYONGYANG

President Kim Il Sung: Korea Belongs to Third World

Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said on June 1 when he accepted the credentials of Aimand Rajaonarivelo, new Ambassador of the Malagasy Republic to Korea, that Korea and Madagascar are countries belonging to the Third World and that relations of friendship and co-operation between them are further strengthening and developing through the common struggle against imperialist oppression and exploitation.

The days are gone, the President said, when the imperialists had the world under their thumb and a new era has dawned in which the oppressed peoples of the Third World countries take world affairs into their hands. It has become an irresistible trend of the times for the world's people to take the road of independence.

He also said that what is important in consolidating the national independence already won is the unity of the people of the Third World.

LUANG PRABANG

Lao National Coalition Political Council Holds 1st Session

The National Coalition Political Council of Laos held its first session from April 25 to May 29 in Luang Prabang.

The session heard and adopted an important political report made by Chairman Souphanouvong. It also adopted a political programme, drafted on the basis of the Vientiane agreement and its protocol, which called for building Laos into a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous country. The programme expounded Lao's policies in the current situation under three headings: the common

task, domestic policy and foreign policy.

It pointed out: This political programme, discussed and unanimously adopted by the first session of the Lao National Coalition Political Council, was to be put into effect by the Provisional Government of National Union as a programme of action for the state organs and a direction of work for the people, army and security forces throughout the country.

The regulations of the National Coalition Political Council, a draft law on the democratic freedoms of the Lao people and the budget of the council for the 1974-75 fiscal year were also adopted. The leading organ of the council was elected at the session.

The closing speech made by Chairman Souphanouvong called on the National Coalition Political Council and the Provisional National Union Government to co-ordinate closely, guard against enemy sabotage of the implementation of the Vientiane agreement and its protocol and against sabotage of peace and national concord, and make concerted efforts to carry out the agreement, its protocol and the political programme and build the Kingdom of Laos into a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous country.

PARIS

Promoting West European Unity

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany held talks in Paris on May 31 and June 1. The main topics discussed were problems of the Common Market, the West European economic situation and co-operation between the two countries.

At the end of the talks on June 1, both sides announced their agreement

"CLASS STRUGGLE" (NORWAY)

Soviet-U.S. Maritime Hegemonism Condemned

An editorial in the May 29-June 4 issue of *Class Struggle*, organ of the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L), condemns the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, for their unrestrained plundering of sea resources in pursuance of maritime hegemonism.

The editorial notes: "U.S. naval and fishing fleets prowl and plunder all the seas of the world. The Soviet Union is doing the same and even outdoing the United States. The Soviet naval fleet has substantially increased its tonnage in the past decade and has been sailing in waters off more than 60 countries. The Soviet Union now owns the world's biggest fishing fleet whose catches account for 12 per cent of the world's total. It gets 90 per cent of its maritime products from catches abroad."

It stresses that "such a policy of the superpowers threatens the vital interests of the small and (many) coastal countries."

The editorial points out that most countries now are struggling for wider territorial waters and nearly 80 countries are persisting in the demand for a 200-mile economic zone "to which the superpowers are stubbornly opposed." It exposes the Soviet attempt to sabotage the conference on the law of the sea.

The editorial calls on all Norwegian progressive forces to struggle for the realization of a 50-mile fishing zone.

that the nine-nation European Economic Community (the Common Market) should continue to move forward.

In a speech to the press d'Estaing said: "We also agree that for the community to maintain its character and cohesion, it is necessary not only to return to a stricter application of the rules which govern

economic and trade relations between member countries, but also to take and defend common positions on the big monetary, economic and political problems of the world."

Chancellor Schmidt, agreeing with the statement of the French President, said that the two countries would co-operate closely during the present economic difficulties in Western Europe.

The Franco-F.R.G. summit talks received wide attention in the Western press. It is not only because they were the first between Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt since they took office, but also because West European countries' unity, although based on their common aspirations, is beset with real stumbling-blocks. They are swamped with economic difficulties—widespread and sharp currency inflation, and huge foreign trade and balance of payments deficits, afflicting most member countries

with the exception of the Federal Republic of Germany. Under these circumstances, the British Labour Government demanded renegotiation of the terms of Britain's Common Market membership, while Italy and Denmark adopted measures restricting imports. It was against such a background that the Franco-F.R.G. summit talks took place.

"HOLIDAY" (Dacca)

Farakka Barrage Issue

India's reluctance to solve the Farakka Barrage issue was condemned by the Dacca weekly *Holiday* in a recent report.

The Ganges River flows through Bangladesh and the eastern part of India. Farakka Barrage was built by India 11 miles from the border of Bangladesh. Cutting off the Ganges River, the barrage has made a mas-

sive quantity of the river waters flow into Calcutta and exclusively serve India, causing heavy damage to agriculture, navigation and power generation in Bangladesh on the lower reaches of the Ganges River.

The Farakka Barrage is "a life and death question for Bangladesh."

"Eight of the 19 districts in Bangladesh will turn into desert if the barrage (built by the Indian authorities) is commissioned for the benefit of Calcutta Port without agreement to let a sufficient quantity flow through Bangladesh for her agriculture, inland navigation and for the development of water resources," the report said.

Negotiations between India and Bangladesh on how to apportion the river waters have been going on for some time but the question has remained unsolved owing to India's unreasonable attitude.

(Continued from p. 17.)

in their struggle. At the beginning of the month, Phnom Penh middle school teachers met and flatly rejected the authorities' "new decree" designed to pacify the teachers. They reiterated their determination to continue their strike until their demands were completely met. April 11-13 saw over 500 university students holding a "special forum" at the Phnom Penh Humanities College, which drew people from all walks of life. The participants denounced the authorities and demanded a halt to U.S. intervention and aggression against Cambodia. Demonstrations by Phnom Penh students and teachers for lower prices, abolition of conscription and termination of U.S. intervention in Cambodia have broken out again and again since May. The ever surging just struggle of the Phnom Penh students and teachers in the last few months demonstrates that politically they are awakening daily.

Article by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

The June 8 *Renmin Ribao* Commentator's article "New Storm of Patriotic Student Movement in Phnom Penh" pointed out: "The heroic struggle of the patriotic Phnom Penh students, which has dealt a telling blow to the traitors, showed the indomitable fighting spirit of the Cambodian people in resolutely punishing the Lon Nol clique."

"The new surge in the patriotic student movement in Phnom Penh," the article said, "is the inevitable outcome of the many daily-deepening contradictions in the areas under the control of the treacherous

Phnom Penh clique. The traitorous Lon Nol clique's perverse actions and criminal rule have long aroused strong discontent and firm opposition on the part of the Cambodian people. In the last half year or so, as the Cambodian people's armed struggle has advanced victoriously, the clique's rule has become shaky. To prolong its feeble life at all costs, the clique on the one hand has mustered its battered forces for a last-ditch battlefield struggle, and on the other it has intensified persecution and repression of the people in the areas it controls. It has carried out scores of fascist atrocities, imposed 'martial law,' banned meetings, closed down schools and used tanks and armoured cars against workers, students and other inhabitants in Phnom Penh."

The article continued: "Phnom Penh's patriotic student movement is a fierce denunciation of the traitorous Lon Nol clique by the Cambodian people. The struggle shows that the Cambodian people in the areas under the Lon Nol clique's control are awakening and intensifying their struggle. The just struggle of Phnom Penh's patriotic students enjoys extensive sympathy and support from the armed forces and people in the Cambodian Liberated Areas and people of various strata in enemy-occupied areas. The National United Front of Cambodia issued an appeal on June 6 hailing the valiant struggle of the patriotic Phnom Penh students and calling on Cambodian people of all walks of life to resolutely support them. We are convinced that strengthening their unity and persisting in struggle, the patriotic students of Phnom Penh will certainly win new victory."

ON THE HOME FRONT

Healthy Children

STEADY improvement in health marks the new generations of children fast growing up in China today.

One-month-old infants now average 3.25 kilogrammes as against less than three before liberation. Better and better nourishment has led to healthier growth of young children. Child-care personnel of the Bayep Chujihho People's Commune of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region in north China last year made a general physical check-up of 297 children of Mongolian nationality in four production teams. All of them were lively and attractive; 99 per cent proved to be in excellent health.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education, school children develop in an all-round way — morally, intellectually and physically. They tend to be taller and to weigh more than children of the same age in previous years. According to surveys made in Wuhan city in central China, ten-year-old children in 1973 were in general about five centimetres taller than those of the same age in 1956, and the boys were 2.5 kilogrammes heavier. Children of Maonan nation-

ality, one of China's smallest numerically, are now growing up tall and strong. Their seven-year-olds are three to five kilogrammes heavier and more than ten centimetres taller than those in pre-liberation days.

Before liberation, infant mortality in China was as high as 20 per cent. In remote villages and areas where people of national minorities lived, it was even higher. This situation has changed greatly since liberation. The Party and Government have laid great stress on child and maternity care while propagating family planning. Today difficult or premature childbirth is rare. Tetanus among infants is under control in many areas, with a corresponding drop in mortality. Infant mortality in northeast China's Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou in 1973 was down to 6 per thousand.

The rise in children's health standards and reduced infant mortality result from great improvements in living standards of the labouring people, in medical and sanitation work and in maternity and child care.

Child care has advanced steadily since the founding of New China. Institutions for maternity and child care have been established by the central and local governments. Child-

ren's hospitals have been built in many areas. There are pediatric departments and children's wards in all polyclinics. Especially since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, Party organizations of various levels and large numbers of medical workers have acted on Chairman Mao's teaching "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." The co-operative medical service has expanded and the number of "barefoot doctors" risen rapidly. Large numbers of medical workers in the cities either have settled in the countryside or have gone there on regular tours. As a result, better maternity and child care is available in ever wider areas.

In line with Chairman Mao's directive "Put prevention first," newborn babies are vaccinated against smallpox and tuberculosis and children are given regular inoculations against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. Vaccination against measles and infantile paralysis is now being popularized. Many medical institutions across the land are exploring and using the valuable experiences of traditional Chinese medicine and the rich supplies of medicinal herbs in the country and have achieved successes in combining Western and traditional Chinese medicine to prevent and treat infectious diseases and common ailments. The incidence of diphtheria, whooping cough, infantile paralysis and other diseases common among children as well as tuberculosis has dropped sharply.

With the development of sports activities in our country, children in kindergartens, primary schools and middle schools are taking an active part in physical training and sports. This plays an important role in improving the children's health.

Medical Training Classes In the Countryside

THE Hupeh Medical College in central China has been holding short-term medical training classes in the countryside to help local "barefoot doctors" and other medical personnel at the grass-roots level improve their skill. The "barefoot



Children of a kindergarten in Nanking.

doctors" come already equipped with training ranging from half a year to one year.

Medical care in the rural people's communes of this province is largely in the hands of "barefoot doctors" who engage in farm production while doing medical work. There are also a number of doctors trained in Western as well as traditional Chinese medicine. The "barefoot doctors" play an active role in popularizing hygiene, organizing sanitation and health campaigns and preventing and curing diseases.

Teachers at the college do their utmost to train local medical workers well as their contribution to improving medical and health work in the countryside. In the past three years they held 37 short-term training courses, lasting anywhere from one month to one year, most of them five months. They drew up teaching materials specifically related to local needs and possibilities and suited to the characteristics of the students. Study arrangements also varied. Most of the students were full-time, a few carried on their work while studying. Some classes were run by the counties, others by the districts, communes or production brigades. Proper emphasis was given to both treatment and prevention, Western as well as Chinese medicine. Teaching and study were based on practice.

Proletarian politics were put in command to inspire teachers and students to work wholeheartedly for the revolution. Poor peasants of advanced age were often invited to tell about their past sufferings and their happy life of today. Both teachers and students were taught to emulate the fine deeds of exemplary medical workers and the exploits of revolutionary fighters.

Training classes of this kind have demonstrated numerous advantages.

Students with rich practical experience made quick progress as a result of their training. In 1971 the Yingshan and Ngocheng counties ran

training classes in surgery, gynaecology and obstetrics, eye, ear, nose and throat, oncology and radiology. After eight months, most of the trainees were able to play an important role in improving medical services in their locality.

At a training session in the first half of 1973, eight basic courses were taught including structure of the human body, etiology, pathology and pharmacology. Most of the trainees completed their term of study with good results and found they had greatly enhanced their ability to serve the people.

New-Type Oilfield

THE Yumen Oilfield, situated in northwest China's Kansu Province, is the oldest oil base in China. Since 1959, agriculture has been developed there in conjunction with oil extraction, and notable results have been achieved.

In his "May 7" Directive in 1966, Chairman Mao pointed out that while mainly engaging in industry, where conditions permit, they [workers] should also engage in agriculture and side-occupations. This pointed out the way ahead for the oilfield workers, staff members and their families, who were greatly encouraged.

In true revolutionary spirit they followed the example of Taching Oilfield, the national pace-setter in industry. They reclaimed a tract of sandy waste near the oilfield, which gave them enough land to establish six bases for agricultural production and side-occupations and to build living quarters for the workers and their families. A total of 133 hectares of wasteland was reclaimed and 28 farms were set up. In the past few years, although one-third of Yumen's personnel and half of its machinery and equipment were allocated to other sites to aid in the construction of new oilfields, production of crude oil and oil products has exceeded the state plan every year, while bumper harvests of

farm products have been reaped several years in a row. In 1973 alone, the oilfield reaped 3.8 million kilogrammes of grain — 850,000 more than in 1965. Besides, large quantities of vegetables, edible oil and meat were produced.

For a certain period every year, workers and staff — especially the cadres, young workers and technical personnel — take part in agricultural production. This gives them an all-round tempering in arduous struggle and greatly benefits their ideological remoulding. Formerly, the workers' wives were confined to the home and to household chores. Going in for farming has created a new important role for them as the main force in agricultural production at the oilfield, and has helped transform their mental outlook.

The development of farming has brought a new atmosphere of concern for agriculture throughout the whole area. Oilfield workers and staff do their best to support agriculture, not only on their own farmland, but in the neighbouring rural people's communes as well. This is very much appreciated by the local commune members.

Engaging in farming and side-line occupations has improved standards of living while reducing dependence on state supplies. Wives and other family members living on the farms and side-line occupation bases, numbering over 10,000, now produce their own food grain and part of the edible oil, meat and vegetables they need. Since agricultural production was started in 1959, the oilfield has delivered some 8 million kilogrammes of grain to the state.

The reclaimed sandy waste adjoining the oilfield is now a granary. In line with Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive, the workers and staff are determined to turn the old oilfield into a new-type production area where there will be integration of workers and peasants, city and countryside.

Radio Peking

English Language Transmissions

* effective only from Nov. to April

† effective only from May to Oct.

	GMT	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Kc/s
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	00:00-01:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	25*, 19, 16†	11685*, 15060, 17673†
	01:00-02:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30, 25*, 24*, 19	7120, 9780, 11965*, 12055*, 15060
	02:00-03:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	25*, 24*, 19, 16†	11965*, 12055*, 15060, 15350, 17855†
	03:00-04:00	22:00-23:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30	7120, 9780
	12:00-13:00	07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.)	31*, 25	9480*, 11685
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	03:00-04:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	31*, 25*, 24*, 19, 16†	9460*, 11650*, 12055*, 15060, 15385, 17735†, 17855†
	04:00-05:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	31*, 25*, 24*, 19, 16†	9460*, 11650*, 12055*, 15060, 15385, 17735†, 17855†
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	08:30-09:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9460, 11600, 11720, 15060, 15435
	09:30-10:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9460, 11600, 11720, 15060, 15435
	12:00-13:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 19:30-20:30 (Singapore) 20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila) 18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11650, 15240, 15510
SOUTHEAST ASIA	13:00-14:00	20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 20:30-21:30 (Singapore) 21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila) 19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11650, 15240, 15510
	14:00-15:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 19:00-20:00 (Rawalpindi) 20:00-21:00 (Dacca) 19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu) 20:00-21:00 (Rawalpindi)	40, 30, 19†	7470, 9860, 15095†
	15:00-16:00	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 21:00-22:00 (Dacca) 20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)	30, 19†	9860, 15095†
	18:00-19:00	23:30-00:30 (Delhi)	248	1210
	20:30-21:30	21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47*, 45, 39, 33†	6270*, 6610, 7590, 9030†
EUROPE	21:30-22:30	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47*, 45, 25†	6270*, 6610, 11675†
	16:00-17:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	39*, 30, 19†	7620*, 9860, 15095†
	17:00-18:00	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	39*, 30, 19†	7620*, 9860, 15095†
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	19:30-20:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia) 19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown) 20:30-21:30 (Lagos) 21:30-22:30 (Cairo)	31*, 30, 25, 19†	9440*, 9965, 11695, 15030†
	20:30-21:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia) 20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown) 21:30-22:30 (Lagos) 22:30-23:30 (Cairo)	31*, 30, 25, 19†	9440*, 9965, 11695, 15030†
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA				